

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 9.

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OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND  
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**W. C. ADAMS, B. BUETTNER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IN D.**

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
Common Pleas Courts, and also in the  
Indiana Supreme, and all the Courts of the  
neighboring counties; they will promptly  
attend to the collection of claims of all kinds  
in Southern Indiana, entrusted to their care,  
and will also in connection with reliable  
Agents at the seat of the United States  
Government, procure pensions, Land War-  
rants, and attend to the settlement of  
all soldiers' claims against the General Gov-  
ernment. [26]

**George P. Deweese,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
ROME, IND.**

Will attend the Courts in Perry, Du-  
bois and Crawford counties, and give  
prompt attention to all business entrusted to  
him. Jan. 23, '61.

**JAMES BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,  
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.  
BAKER & BECKETT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-  
tention paid to collections. June 20.

**J. T. Deweese,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
PETERSBURGH, IND.**

Will give prompt attention to all busi-  
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and  
Jefferson counties. Nov. 2.

**RUDOLPHUS SMITH,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JASPER, INDIANA.**

Will attend promptly to any business  
entrusted to him in any of the courts  
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of  
McDonald and — streets. mar 12

**W. H. DeWolf,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.**

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois  
county. January 25th 1860-v

**SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,  
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW  
MANUFACTURER,**

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,  
Jasper, Indiana.

Would re-  
spectfully in-  
form the pub-  
lic that he is now prepared to do all kinds of  
work in his line, in the best style. Purchas-  
ers will do well to call and examine his  
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can  
please them.

Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds  
attended to promptly. mh7-y

**R. BECK,  
BOOT & SHOE STORE,**

EAST END OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.  
WOULD respectfully inform  
the public that they have a  
large and splendid assortment  
of Boots and Shoes on hand,  
which they will sell as cheap as can be done  
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.  
Give me a trial. R. BECK.

**New Hardware  
AND  
GROCERY STORE**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the  
public that he has just received a fine  
assortment of all kinds of  
**HARDWARE & GROCERIES**  
also, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell  
cheaper than any one in town. Give me a  
call, at the big brick.  
J. JOSEPH EGG.

## Monstrous Exposure of an Attempt to Bribe.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, Jan. 22

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:  
As many rumors are afloat in regard to  
certain transactions which took place be-  
tween General Cameron and myself on  
several occasions previous to the late election  
of United States Senator, I think it my duty  
to make a plain, unvarnished statement of the  
facts, so that there may be hereafter no  
misunderstanding or misrepresentation.—  
Believing that there would be attempts to  
bribe members, in order to defeat the election  
of a Democrat, I conceived the project of  
putting myself in the way of the operators  
and trying how far they were disposed to go  
in the matter. Once conceived, I determined  
to act upon it, and communicated my in-  
tention to several friends. The first oppor-  
tunity that offered I embraced, and here is  
the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my  
return, perhaps a week or more before the  
election, I met Mr. Wm. Brobst, of Louis-  
ville, with whom I was acquainted, at the  
Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the  
first time this winter, and noticed some un-  
usual nervousness on his part, and from his  
conduct, was soon led to suspect that his  
business at Harrisburg was not of a very  
public character. In the afternoon he came  
to me and asked to see me privately, and we  
proceeded at once to my room, where he very  
soon commenced disparaging the several  
Democratic candidates for United States  
Senator, and concluded by expressing his  
decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron.  
This, of course, left me no room to doubt  
the object of his visit to the State Capital  
and to me, and I at once asked him whether  
that was the object of his visit. He said it  
was. In reply to my question, whether  
Gen. Cameron authorized him to come to me  
in this way he said he was authorized by  
Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or  
Senate, and enter into the preliminary ar-  
rangements to secure a vote for Cameron.  
I then asked him in what manner they ex-  
pected to secure the election of Cameron.—  
He answered, "by getting three Democrats  
to absent themselves on the day of the  
election." I then asked him what they would  
pay. He said he was authorized by  
Cameron to offer \$5,000. I told him the  
figures were too low, and desired him to  
tell me who the other members were. This  
he refused to do at the time, but would try  
and get permission of his principal to do so.  
He then left, and returned in a short time,  
and said that General Cameron wanted to  
see me, personally, at his residence out of  
the city, that evening. I told him I could  
not make the engagement, but would an-  
swer him in one hour, and if I could get clear  
of another engagement I had made, I would  
go with him. In the mean time I consulted  
with Dr. Early, of the House of Representa-  
tives, my colleague, to whom I related the  
foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again,  
and told him I would go. He told me he  
would have a carriage ready in front of  
Herr's Hotel at seven o'clock; that he was  
authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at  
any time. When the time arrived Dr.  
Early and myself walked down to Herr's  
and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I  
then made some excuse to Brobst, and told  
him it would be best not to go. (I deemed  
it prudent at this state of the proceedings  
not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I  
might defeat the object in view.) The next  
day he (Brobst) called and said that Cameron  
wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank.  
I called, and was ushered into a back room  
of the bank, and found Cameron there alone.  
He addressed me as follows:

"Boyer, do you think you could have cour-  
age enough to vote for me?" I answered  
that it was a very business-like question,  
and that it would depend very much on cir-  
cumstances. He then said, "suppose the  
circumstances are all right?" I asked him  
how he meant "all right." He answered,  
"the financial considerations; in short, the  
dollars and cents." I answered him, "cer-  
tainly." He then asked me what I would  
take. I told him I had not been in the  
business long, and did not know exactly  
how to answer, but wished him to name the  
sum. He asked me what I thought of \$10,-  
000, "right down, after the work was done."  
I then asked him whether he wanted a vote  
or an associate. He answered, "a vote,"  
and that it would be very troublesome to  
get the men away, and besides he only re-

garded the money paid as the first install-  
ment, and that he felt in duty bound to take  
care of the person that made him Senator  
afterward, and, if he had so many to take  
care of, it would embarrass him, but if he  
had but one he could do it well, and profit-  
ably as long as we lived; and said besides,  
there would be no more danger in voting  
directly for him than in being absent, for  
they would make every provision for the  
protection of the man that would vote for  
him. This ended the interview, and we  
agreed to meet again to fix the accompa-  
nion.

The next day he sent Brobst to me. I  
declined going to see him, but agreed to  
see him in my room No. 15, Pennsylvania  
House. Mr. Brobst, who was still up to  
this time, figuring for Simon, went after  
him, and in less than twenty minutes return-  
ed with him. Cameron then said, "well,  
let's come to an understanding." I said,  
"what for?" He answered in reference to  
the Senatorial question. I then said, "I  
must have \$15,000." He said, "I will give  
it," and wanted to know who I would prefer  
to arrange other interviews, and do the finan-  
cing of the business. I told him my  
limited knowledge of his friends did not en-  
able me to name that person. He then  
proposed Jim Burns. I said he would do.—  
He then left, stating that he was going to  
Philadelphia to arrange another matter  
which he had in view, and would return on  
Saturday evening. This was on Wednesday.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson.—  
He desired to see me, and asked me to call  
at his room at Herr's Hotel. When I met  
him I asked him where Burns was. He  
told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer,  
the money will be all right." I asked him,  
"what money?" He then said, "Oh! I  
know all about it; I saw Cameron." (I must  
not forget to state here that, prior to my  
meeting Patterson, Brobst told me Pat-  
erson wanted to see me on that business,) and,  
by Cameron's arrangement, he would go  
down in the morning to the Lebanon Valley Road  
on Friday, at two o'clock, and that we would  
go together and settle the entire affair.

We met according to arrangement, and,  
in the baggage apartment of the New York  
car, concluded the bargain for \$30,000 for a  
vote for General Simon Cameron for the of-  
fice of United States Senator, with the  
agreement that no other member should be  
bought, and that this should end the matter  
—provided Cameron would agree to the  
terms, and deposit the money in the hands of  
Patterson, to be paid to me immediately af-  
ter the election was over, and that the two  
members (with whom Patterson said Cam-  
eron was also in treaty) who were in the  
cars on their way to Philadelphia, should  
return on Saturday. We considered the  
fact that if they were sent off, the House  
would not go into an election, and our  
agreement could not be consummated. This  
statement seemed to determine his mind in  
favor of the arrangement. Patterson went  
immediately to Cameron, who was in the  
car, and returned in a few moments, stating  
that, although Cameron regarded the price  
big, he would pay it in order to save further  
trouble, and would, therefore, not say any-  
thing to the members then on their way to  
Philadelphia, and that they might return,  
and thus prevent any disagreement of the  
plan that might arise from their absence.—  
Saturday evening we then agreed upon as  
the time for the next interview. I stopped  
at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned  
the same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron  
went to Philadelphia. I came up on Sat-  
urday evening, and found Cameron on the  
train, as well as at least one of the men  
who went to Philadelphia the day before,  
and I think both.

At the depot at Harrisburg, I met Pat-  
erson, who said the interview would be at Don  
Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson and my-  
self went direct to the house, and found the  
General there ahead of us. He invited us  
up stairs, and, by a dim light, we agreed  
upon the price, viz: Cameron consented to  
the bargain between Patterson and myself  
by agreeing to pay the \$30,000—\$5,000 of  
which was to be paid in hand—and would  
deposit it in Patterson's hands in my pres-  
ence at some future interview, subject to my  
inspection. A little incident that occurred  
here, it would be a pity to lose to the world.  
After the bargain was concluded, Simon  
straightened up on his chair, rubbing his  
legs with his hands, saying, "Well, this ends

it. I will be Senator, and you shall never  
regret it!" (addressing himself to me.) "I  
will be the most powerful man in the Senate;  
the entire state of affairs of this Govern-  
ment will be changed; nothing is more cer-  
tain than that the South will gain her inde-  
pendence, [this sounded like treason.] and  
then we will hold the control of the Govern-  
ment, and I will be able to serve my friends;"  
and so we parted again, to dream of South-  
ern Confederacies and Winnebagoes for  
Senator. Patterson and I then agreed to  
meet on Monday.

We met at five o'clock, in Patterson's  
room, at Herr's, on Monday afternoon.  
Here Patterson told me he had the \$5,000  
hand money locked up in the safe down stairs,  
but wanted to see Simon again before pay-  
ing it over to me. I insisted on the hand  
money. This I deemed necessary to keep up  
the delusion. We then parted to meet in  
the same place early the next morning  
immediately after breakfast on Tuesday.  
[The day of the election.] I met Patterson,  
according to agreement at his room, Simon  
being present, lying on the bed, complain-  
ing of a disease of the bowels. It was then  
desired that I should see some Republican  
member of the Senate or House, who would  
be sent to me, and inform him of my will-  
ingness to vote for Cameron in case he was  
nominated. To this I made some pretended  
objection, and demanded to know the ne-  
cessity for it. Simon said it was this, that  
unless I did this they might think he just  
wanted their d—d nomination for effect,  
which was not true. He declared he would  
not have the nomination and a defeat for  
the whole Legislature. So, of course, I  
consented, and the voting price was volun-  
tarily raised \$5,000. Patterson said the  
gentlemen who would wait on me there was  
Dr. Fuller of the Senate, who would be pre-  
sent as soon as I was ready to receive him.  
I said that was all right, but must now be  
convinced that the money was all right, too.

Patterson then hurriedly showed me a  
large bundle of notes, which he represented  
as being the amount of the final payment.  
He assured me the day before I should have  
the hand money, and again on Tuesday  
morning said I could have it. I told him I  
doubted it better, on reflection, not to have  
it about me, inasmuch as there might be a  
row after the election, and said I would trust  
it to them [Patterson and Cameron], know-  
ing them to be honest. Patterson again as-  
sured me the hand money was down in the  
safe, and, together with the residue, a hard  
boiling as soon as the election was over.  
[I may here state it did not come.]  
Cameron then said his carriage would be at  
the State Capitol Bank after the election  
and I should come right down and go over  
to his house and remain there awhile. This  
of course, I agreed to do, (but did not.)

Now that all things being arranged, Dr.  
Fuller was ushered in by Patterson. The  
introduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I  
presume I understand the object of this in-  
terview." He then said: "I am chairman  
of a committee appointed by the Republican  
caucus to wait on you to see whether you  
would vote for Cameron." I said: "Yes; I  
assure you that if you nominate General  
Cameron (pointing to the old Winnebago  
lying on the bed) it will be all right." He  
said: "You give me that assurance?" I said  
"Yes." Dr. F. said: "You need have no  
fears of personal danger, or anything of  
that sort. We have made every provision  
to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in  
this strange farce ended. Simon assured  
me that he could be ever grateful, and I  
hope he will.

It is proper here to say that during this  
entire adventure with Simon and his  
agents, my colleague, Dr. Early, W. A.  
Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, and  
Robert Vaughn, the proprietor of the Pen-  
sylvania House, in this city, were in the  
secret, and Dr. Early, especially, knew  
constantly what was going on.

In one of my interviews with Patterson,  
on the cars going to Reading, he said in  
case there should any investigation grow  
out of the transaction he would be the only  
witness that knew any thing about it, and  
he would swear falsely and put it through.

In regard to the dates given in the above  
statement, as I made no memoranda at the  
time, I can not be certain that they are  
correct, but I believe they are.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

PS—If Lincoln is a second Washington,  
won't the third one be a monkey?

**SPARKING LAST NIGHT.**—H. D. Paris C.  
Dunning and Dr. Athol spoke last night at  
the Democratic Club Room. The room was  
full as usual at these meetings.

Gov. Dunning advocated with great power  
and earnestness an armistice and the call-  
ing of a National Convention to adjust the  
troubles now desolating the land. He met the  
objections urged against this policy fairly.  
He wished peace and not passion to prevail.  
It must prevail before we could have peace.  
Enlarged statesmanship must take the helm or  
the war could never end. He did not propose,  
nor did any one else, to withdraw our armies.  
Cease hostilities, and let the sword on both  
sides rest in the scabbard, and reason to-  
gether. He was satisfied that it would  
bring an honorable peace—and such being  
his conviction he would labor to that end  
with what ability he possessed. Giddings,  
Sumner, Hale, Wilson, and that class of  
politicians who were disunited and always  
had been would denounce the proposition.  
He expected them to do so. They would  
spit upon the Constitution and glory in the  
deed. But these men could not chain the  
reason of men forever, and reason would yet  
assert her sway.

He denounced the mischievous partisans  
who were usually and wilfully slandering  
the Democratic party. They were using all  
the little brains God had given them to stir  
up strife and to embitter public feeling.—  
Such epithets as traitors, seceders, Copper-  
heads, Butternuts, &c., had been applied to  
men who were loyal to the core—men who  
revere the Constitution and who would  
make any sacrifice to maintain the unity of  
the nation. The Democratic party were  
stigmatized as disunionists, and by men who  
had always taunted them for their efforts  
to preserve the integrity of the Union. He  
alluded to the charge that was flung into  
his ears when he came to the city that the  
Democratic Legislature was about to take  
the State out of the Union and to form a  
Northwestern Confederacy, leaving New  
England out in the cold, and stigmatized it  
as a base and wilful slander. If the Union  
was ever—which he trusted never would be  
—but if the Union was ever dissolved into  
its original elements of States, then New  
England, unless she ceased her mischievous  
meddling, might be left out in the wet.—  
He did not, however, anticipate any such  
contingency.

Gov. Dunning then lectured the Legis-  
lature and exhorted them to work. Four  
weeks of the session had passed, and noth-  
ing was yet done. The people were look-  
ing to them anxiously. The people he said  
were far in advance of the politicians, and  
if members laid away their time now, few  
of them would ever get back to the legis-  
lative hall.—State Sentinel.

## The German Regiment on the Hunter Frontiers.

A correspondent of the Louisville An-  
gel, writing from Martinsburg, Jan. 31st,  
states that the resolutions recently gotten  
up by Colonel Hunter, Gooding, and a few  
others of Gov. Morton's appointees, were  
read to the various companies of the Thirty-  
second Indiana regiment, (German, formerly  
commanded by Gen. Willich,) and their  
sanction asked for them. A small majority of  
one company [A] voted in favor of the res-  
olutions, but every other company in the re-  
giment voted against them. It is added that  
while many of the officers, who get big pay  
and have but little to do, are desirous of  
prolonging the war, nearly all the privates  
are anxious to see it brought to a close as  
soon as it can be done on terms honorable  
to the country. This feeling prevails al-  
most universally among the soldiers, with-  
out regard to party. They do not want to  
see the country humbled itself before the  
rebels, but they want the Government to  
end the war as to bring it to a speedy  
and successful conclusion.

**A DEMORALIZED SOLDIER.**—They tell a  
good story on a "Pennsylvania Roncer"  
man, at a certain battle. He was running to  
the rear (changing base,) as fast as he could  
fly, when he was stopped by the provost guard  
who asked if he was wounded. "Don't  
stop me! don't stop me!" I'm demoralized  
as hell!" He passed.

**NO PAINT FOR FUGURY.**—The following  
sentiment was drunk standing at a private  
fete among "do fast circles" colored elite of  
New York, a few days ago: "There's no paint  
in the colored face—dat face needs no paint, dar  
hand no fugury."